

**IN THE UNITED STATES  
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
MARSHALL DIVISION**

GREE, INC.,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

SUPERCELL OY,

*Defendant.*

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Case No. 2:19-cv-00070-JRG-RSP

**MEMORANDUM ORDER**

Before the Court is Plaintiff GREE, Inc.’s (“GREE”) Motion to Strike Untimely Disclosed Facts and Opinions Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives, Fact Witnesses, and Good-Faith Belief Defense (the “Motion”). (Dkt. No. 201). Having considered the Motion, the Court finds that it should be **GRANTED-IN-PART** and **DENIED-IN-PART**.

**I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

On February 27, 2019, GREE filed a Complaint for patent infringement against Supercell Oy (“Supercell”) alleging that Supercell infringes U.S. Patent Nos. 9,604,137 (the “137 Patent”); 9,956,481 (the “481 Patent”); 9,774,655 (the “655 Patent”); and 9,795,873 (the “873 Patent”) (collectively, the “Patents-in-Suit”). (Dkt. No. 1). On July 31, 2019, GREE served its Interrogatory No. 3 requesting identification of any Non-Infringing Alternatives (“NIAs”) on which Supercell intended to rely including, “the nature of the alleged non-infringing alternative, whether previously implemented or not; [and] YOUR basis for contending the alleged non-infringing alternative is an acceptable alternative.” (Dkt. No 201-2 at 3). Supercell identified its own products as NIAs on October 11, 2019 and supplemented its answer on March 30, 2020. (Dkt.

No. 201 at 2). However, not included in the original or supplemental answer was information regarding “estimated costs and details about implementation of each alleged NIA.” (*Id.* at 2–3). Supercell provided two 30(b)(6) witnesses to testify about NIAs—Jon Franzas and Lauri Ahlgren. (*Id.* at 3).

On May 4, 2020, Supercell served the Opening Report of Mr. Friedman, one of Supercell’s technical experts, in which he relies on an April 30, 2020 conversation with an employee of Supercell named Jere Sanisalo. (*Id.*). It is undisputed that Supercell did not disclose Jere Sanisalo as a fact witness in this case. (*Id.*; Dkt. No. 241 at 6–7). At his deposition, Mr. Friedman testified that he relied on conversations with Jere Sanisalo to understand the effort necessary to implement the NIAs. (Dkt. No. 201 at 3). On May 26, 2020, Supercell served the Damages Report of Mr. Bakewell, along with the Rebuttal Reports of Mr. Friedman and Mr. Zagal, its technical experts. (*Id.*). Mr. Bakewell relies on facts about the timing and cost to implement NIAs that Supercell did not disclose in its October 11, 2019 or March 30, 2020 answers. (*Id.*). Furthermore, Mr. Bakewell also relies on discussions with Hanna-Mari Kanervo, the Chief Accountant at Supercell, regarding the costs associated with various NIAs. (*Id.* at 4). It is also undisputed that Supercell did not disclose Hannah-Mari Kanervo as a fact witness in this case. (*Id.*; Dkt. No. 241 at 7–8).

On June 4, 2020, Supercell served its Supplemental Rebuttal Expert Report of Mr. Zagal. (Dkt. No. 201 at 4). In his report, Mr. Zagal discloses a new NIA that was not previously disclosed, and Mr. Zagal relies on Jere Sanisalo for information relating to the implementation of this new NIA. (*Id.*). GREE now moves to strike the information regarding the costs and implementation of Supercell’s NIAs, and any previously undisclosed NIAs, including information its experts received from conversations with Jere Sanisalo and Hanna-Mari Kanervo under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37. (*Id.* at 5).

GREE also contends that Supercell failed to disclose its defense that it lacked the required intent to induce or contribute to infringement because it had a good faith belief that it did not infringe. (Dkt. No. 201 at 5). GREE requested this information in its Interrogatory No. 11 when requesting “the complete legal and factual bases for all defenses raised in [Supercell’s] Answer in this Action.” (Dkt. No. 241-13 at 59). GREE also seeks to strike this information under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37. (Dkt. No. 201 at 5–6).

## **II. LEGAL AUTHORITY**

“If a party fails to provide information or identify a witness as required by Rule 26(a) or (e), the party is not allowed to use that information or witness to supply evidence on a motion, at a hearing, or at a trial, unless the failure was substantially justified or is harmless.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c). It is relevant for the court to consider: “(1) [the disclosing party’s] explanation for its failure to disclose the evidence, (2) the importance of the evidence, (3) the potential prejudice to [the opposing party] in allowing the evidence, and (4) the availability of a continuance.” *CQ, Inc. v. TXU Min. Co., L.P.*, 565 F.3d 268, 280 (5th Cir. 2009). Supercell bears the burden to prove that its failure to comply with Rule 26 was “substantially justified or harmless.” *Rembrandt Vision Techs. LP v. Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc.*, 725 F.3d 1377, 1381 (Fed. Cir. 2013).

## **III. DISCUSSION**

### **a. Non-Infringing Alternatives**

Supercell contends that it properly disclosed its NIAs. (Dkt. No. 241 at 2–5). Supercell argues that GREE never specifically sought information regarding implementation and costs of NIAs. (*Id.* at 4). Furthermore, Supercell argues that to the extent Supercell’s experts relied on information regarding implementation and costs, GREE is to blame for failing to ask the right

questions to discover this information at the Rule 30(b)(6) depositions of Jon Franzas and Lauri Ahlgren who were prepared to speak to these topics. (*Id.* at 2). Supercell also argues that any lack of disclosure of Jere Sanisalo and Hanna-Mari Kanervo as fact witnesses is justified and harmless because the information Jere Sanisalo and Hanna-Mari Kanervo provided was already made available to GREE through Supercell's corporate witnesses, Jon Franzas and Lauri Ahlgren. (*Id.* at 6). Supercell contends that Supercell's experts only spoke with Jere Sanisalo because Lauri Ahlgren and Rene Kivioja, Supercell's corporate witnesses designated to testify regarding NIAs, were unavailable. (*Id.* at 7).

The Court is unpersuaded that Supercell fully disclosed its NIAs and finds that such failure is not justified nor harmless. In its Interrogatory No. 3, GREE requested information regarding Supercell's "basis for contending the alleged [NIA] is an acceptable alternative." (Dkt. No. 201-2 at 3). Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26, Supercell has an obligation to disclose this information fully and to supplement its disclosure as necessary. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a), (e). "GREE failed to ask the right questions" is not the standard. Supercell has an obligation to provide a fulsome response to GREE's discovery request, and Supercell cannot now rely on information it failed to disclose that was clearly within its possession and responsive to GREE's Interrogatory No. 3. Supercell's experts will be permitted to testify about the NIA's disclosed in the various answers to Interrogatory No. 3. The deficiency in the answers does not render unusable what actually was disclosed. However, Supercell's experts cannot rely on information regarding implementation and costs associated with NIAs provided by non-disclosed fact witnesses, Jere Sanisalo and Hanna-Mari Kanervo, or NIAs that were not disclosed during fact discovery.

Supercell argues that its experts needed to rely on Jere Sanisalo and Hanna-Mari Kanervo because its disclosed corporate witnesses "were unavailable." (Dkt. No. 241 at 7). Supercell

provides no further explanation. The Court finds this explanation unpersuasive.

Furthermore, the importance of this information is demonstrated by the number of Supercell's experts who rely on it (Mr. Zagal, Mr. Friedman, and Mr. Bakewell) and GREE's multiple attempts to get this information during discovery through interrogatories and depositions. (Dkt. No. 201 at 2–3; Dkt. No. 201-2 at 3).

GREE is also clearly prejudiced by Supercell's failure to disclose this information. Much of this new information was disclosed only in Supplemental or Rebuttal Expert Reports, after GREE's experts had completed their reports, preventing GREE's experts from opining on this information. (Dkt. No. 201 at 8–9). GREE also did not have the opportunity to depose Jere Sanisalo or Hanna-Mari Kanervo and should not be required to accept Supercell's experts' characterization of their conversations with these undisclosed fact witnesses. Furthermore, Supercell's offer of depositions of Jere Sanisalo and Hanna-Mari Kanervo comes too late when trial is fast approaching. (Dkt. No. 315 at 4). This would only increase the prejudice to GREE.

Accordingly, the Court finds that the only appropriate remedy under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37 is to strike any of the following information that was not disclosed by Supercell during fact discovery: (1) any previously undisclosed NIAs in Mr. Zagal's Supplemental Rebuttal Expert Report; (2) undisclosed information regarding implementation and costs of NIAs; (3) information gathered from undisclosed fact witnesses Jere Sanisalo and Hanna-Mari Kanervo that was not also provided from another source.

**b. Good Faith Defense**

Supercell argues that it properly disclosed its non-infringement position by disclosing that it did not have the requisite “knowledge and/or intent” for indirect infringement. (Dkt. No. 241-13 at 59). To the extent GREE contends that Supercell failed to disclose that it lacked the required

intent to induce or contribute to infringement because it had a good-faith belief that it did not infringe, the Court finds that it did. Supercell's disclosure that it did not have the requisite "knowledge and/or intent" for indirect infringement is sufficient to put GREE on notice of this defense. (*Id.*). Accordingly, the Court finds that it is improper to strike this information on the basis that Supercell failed to make adequate disclosures under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, the Court finds that GREE's Motion to Strike Untimely Disclosed Facts and Opinions Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives, Fact Witnesses, and Good-Faith Belief Defense (Dkt. No. 201) is **GRANTED-IN-PART** and **DENIED-IN-PART**.

**SIGNED this 26th day of July, 2020.**

  
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ROY S. PAYNE  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE